staff, the Fourth Infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry. The transport Sherman sailed from New York pesterday with the Third Infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth transport Sheridan will leave New York on Feb 14 with the Twelfth Infantry and the remaining companies of the Seven-teeuth. These troops number about 7,000. Every one of these regiments participated in the Santiago campaign, and were selected to go to the Philippines on account of their fine fighting records. The Sixth and Twenty-fourth regiments of infantry are under orders to prepare for extended service in the tropics. It was intended to send them to Manila in the spring, but they may go sooner

on account of the new conditions.

One of the officials who has been in consultation with the President to-day said to-night that additional troops could not get to Manila in less than thirty-five days, and it was ex-

Philippines would be over.
The only definite result that can be said to have come from the conflict near Manile is a decision of the Government to suppress the insurgents without delay. It was said to-night that Aguinaldo and his army would be fought. to a standstill. Just as soon as the peace treaty is ratifled the President will publicly proclaim it, and Gen. Otis will be then directed to call on all persons in the Philippine Archipolago who are bearing arms to disband and return to their ordinary occupations. Those who de cline to do so will be treated as rebels against the authority of the United States.

Abigh official of the Government told THE insurgents at Manila not only indicated that Agoncillo's recent message counseling an attack had been delivered to Aguinaldo, but hat taken in connection with the sudden departure of Agoncillo, it showed that the President of the local Filipino Junta was aware that an attack was to be made.

It is the belief in official quarters that the conflict between the Americans and the Filipinos was precipitated by the latter in the hope that it would prevent the ratification of the peace treaty, the Filipinos evidently being impressed with the idea that the Senate would not agree to American possession at the price of a bloody war and perhaps endless strife with The officials are also strongly impressed with

the notion that the attack by the Filipinos was timed so that the news of it would reach Wash-Ington just before the vote on the treaty was the Senate on the side of the opposition to ratification before the matter could be considered Agonoille left pere last night on the 11:50

Pennsylvania Railroad train for New York, on his way to Canada.

THE EFFECT ON THE TREATY.

Senator Davis Says It Will Clear the Way for Its Triumphant Ratification.

Washington, Feb. 5.-Senator Davis, who as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has charge of the treaty before the Senate, is very confident to night that the affair at Manila will result in the ratification of the treaty by a strong vote. He was enger to know if THE SUN had any further news from the seat of war.

"THE SUN gets the news. THE SUN is dis tinetly great always," said the Senator.

"This incident demonstrates if there had been any need of demonstration what was perfeetly obvious months ago. The treaty with Spain should have been ratified without a question. Much as I regret to say it, the country must place a fearful responsibility on those who have opposed the ratification of the treaty. The situation was a logical one, in which there was but one path before us. It was clear to us in Paris-and not a single word has been said, not an act has been done to change the phase of events-it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratifled no trou ble would have occurred. We were amply estisfled in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from residents of the islands and from the statements of the Spanish Commissioners that not one-tenth of 1 per cent, of the peopletof the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States. Under the protocol we stand in lieu of Spain in the city, burbor and bay of Manila. Every where else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the maintenance of good order in Manila and the defence of our position there require netive imilitary operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now holding ground several miles outside the city, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defence of our position demands. word from Congress nor even from the Presi dent is called for. We have mon enough and ammunition and supplies sufficient on the ground to hold the islands, if it comes to that, I trust that the effect here at home of the attack by Aguinaldo's adherents on our forces may be to call a balt on the political boy play has been going on and lead to the speedy vatification of the treaty. That cannot be done any too soon, if we are ever to cease to be ridiculous in the eyes of other nations. I be

the treaty and clear the way for its triumphant ratification." FIGHTING ALL DAY SUNDAY.

Heve this affair will scatter the opposition to

The First Official News of It Comes from an Officer of the Signal Corps.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 5 - The first official new from Manila to reach Washington since Admiral Dewey's cablegram this morning was received at the White House to-night at 0:20 Iteams from an officer of the Signal Corps thus giving this branch of the Government the honor of again being in advance of all other courses of official information. It was Signal Officer Allen who gave Gen. Greely and the Government the first official information that Cervera's fleet was in Santiago harbor. despatch from Manila was dated Feb 5 and addressed to Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer United States Army, and is as follows: "Prs. 5.— Action continues since early morning. Losses quite heavy. Everything favorable to our army.

This is the Chief Signal Officer with Gen. Otis

AGONCILLO OFF TO CANADA.

Interviewed on the Train-Professed Not to Believe That There Had Been a Battle.

Felipe Agoneillo, the agent of Aguinaldo in Washington, with his friend and colleague, Marti, passed through New York yesterday o his way to Montreal, Canada. The pair left Washington at midnight Saturday and reached New York at 7 o'clock vesterday morning. They went to the Hotel Manhattan and waited until nearly half past 41 in the evening before they could get a train to Montreal.

If appearances mean anything, Agoneille sitting in his Pullman sleeper sent as the Northern express pulled out of the Grand Central Station last night, was the most thorough ly frightened individual in these United States Agonellio has the face of a chipmunk. His his lips. He sat boit upright with his hands or is knees. When he chartered in Spanish to Marti in short, jerky sentences, the comparisor to a scared chipmunk was irresistible. But in his utterances to a St 5 man who accompanies him there was nothing but careless, easy

Two determines were waiting in the Grand Central Station near the door through which the Fillianus passed to their train. Both denied that they were hearst Service men. They said that they were employed by a private agency to watch for another man who was supposed to be on his way to Montreal. When the Filipinos passed the ticket examiners the detectives

turned and left the station. Agoneillo almost umped from his seat into the alele of the car when the reporter approached him and asked: "Is this Mr. Agonellio?" He looked at Marti and Marti looked at him. Then he sat up very

'You." The reporter explained that he wanted nothing more serious than an inter riew, and the two became all smiles. "Yes," said Marti, "Seffor Agoncillo will talk

straight and said solemnly:

gladly on any subject Does he know." asket the reporter, "that here are detectives in the station?

Marti translated. Again Agonditic jumped He looked at his watch. It was a minute or two after the time that the train should have started. Why do we not move?" he asked.

After the train had started be asked what he

vas desired to talk about Where are you going?" he was asked. He 'Are you going to Montreal?" was added to

Yes," he said, " to Montreal."

"On a personal errand—a business matter ! Are you running away from Washington? This question stirred Agoneillo to indignant Sometimes he spoke two or three words in English, often a rapid succession of eutences in Spanish, which Marti translated.

"We go to-day," he said, "but we come back -morrow. To-morrow we will be back. I go to get information. The authorities have stopped all my telegrams. I must go to Montreal to get them. If the telegrams had been permitted to me in Washington I might Fun reporter to-night that the attack by the give much advice to the Government. I can learn nothing from Manila except at Montreal. It is too bail.

What do you think about yesterday's battle?

it is faise," he said. "It is what you call here, I think, fake. It is to affect politics—the vote on the treaty. American newspapers are most unscrupulous. There has been no fight It is not reasonable. To-morrow the treaty will be voted. If after it had been voted there was a fight it would not be so surprising; but the day before, it is silly. It is not official. a word official. The newspapers say 'It is a rumor,' 'It is a report.

It was explained to Senor Agoneille that he was unfortunate in his choice of newspapers; that the papers which were so vague and in lefinite in their statements had stolen what little they knew from THE SUN, THE SUN'S Manila news, he was told, was direct and from a responsible correspondent.
"But," insisted Agoncillo, "it is not official.

He was told of later despatches giving the details printed in THE SUN this morning. He could only repeat that they could not be true because they were not official. Admiral Dewey's despatch to the Secretary of the Navy was then laid before him. He talked to Marti for a long time in Spanish about it

When did it reach Washington?" he asked To-day, in the forenoon.

Agoneillo and Marti looked at one another and giggled. The train was slowing up at Yonkers. Agoncillo wanted to know what place twas. "How far is it from New York?" he asked, and then "How far from Washington?" and then "How far away is Montreal?"

"This country is very big," he said, reflec-tively, after he had pondered the replies for a while. After a pause he added: "Seventy two millions of people! It is a big country."

"A very big country, you mean, to fight with?" suggested THE SUN man. Agoncillo straightened up, laughed uneasily again, and told Marti to tell the reporter that he had no thought of fighting, but only of love and friend

"I am sure," he said, "it has not been a bast tle; nothing but an incident." The phrase seemed to please him. "An in-

cident" was the burden of his conversation for "Have you thought of your position in this

ountry now that your people have fought with American soldiers?" "It is not pleasant," he said, "when I come to your house to make friends and love, to have you say to me. My brother and your brother have quarrelled over there. We don't want to make friends: Go away. Get out."

"Did you not send despatches to Manila or Malolos advising the Filipinos to act before the treaty was voted upon ?" No." he said, "it is not true. I did nothing

like that "The despatch was made public by the Washington authorities, wasn't it?"

No. you are mistaken. The train was now at Tarrytown, "What place is this?" he asked. "How far

s it from Washington? How far away is Montreal . ation," Agoneillo was asked, "how long the Filipinos fight before they give in?"

Marti undertook to answer this question.

At least ten years," he said. "If everything was favorable to the Americans

"Will you stay ten years in Montreal?" Both Marti and Agoneillo laughed

We come back to-morrow. To Washington direct, to-morrow," Marti said

They denied vigorously that they had asserted on leaving Washington that they were going to Baltimore. They exhibited through tickets from Washington to Montreal as evidence. The tickets were stamped with the Washington city station Pennsylvania Railroad date mark They said that they had registared at the Hote Manhattan under their own names, and had no desire to conceal their movements from any They had spent the day walking about New York, and had been much impressed by the size of the city and by its big buildings.

Out of this talk Agoncillo branched abruptly with the question:

Will the treaty pass to-morrow? Because of the fight-the incident." It will probably pass.

'It will be good news for Spain.

They will ge: \$20,000,000. We are worth

\$2 to them Humph!" said Agoneillo, "I must com nack to-morrow; certainly as soon as possible.

What if the United States forbid you to "If I see that in a newspaper I will put it it my pocket and bring it back with me. If it is

official to me, Agonellio, why, then I will stay away. Yes, I will stay away." Both Filipinos laughed a great deal at this When the reporter left them for the night Agoncillo said: "Tell everybody we have nothing to do with fight-incident. Advise friendship good, kind words. Be diplomats: get everything at Washington by kindness nerosity of good-hearted American people No fight, no! no! Incident, altogether quite an incident. How far this place from Wash-

ington? How far away is Montreal? I thank Agoncillo at no time showed the slightest disposition to "talk big." as he has been talk-ing and proclaiming in Washington recently He could not be led to comment upon the conflict at Manila except by denying repeatedly

that he had any part in bringing it about. Thoy, Feb. 5. Agoncillo did not leave the train here, but is going on over the Delaware and Hudson, bound for Montreal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-So far as can b learned no steps have been taken to arres Agoneille. In spite of the statements of his secretary, Lopez, to the contrary, he appears to received an intimation from Manila in time to leave this city before the outbreak there. He went to New York yesterday. It is understood that he is now on his way to Can nds. The Secret Service detectives have been in close touch with him constantly for severa days, and if there were reasons why he should be arrested they could have easily laid hands At present no Government official appears to think it necessary to order an arrest

Agoneillo's flight is believed to have been prearranged. It is the opinion of the officials that e knew the Americans would be attacked in me to get the news here just prior to the vot-

Table Board of a superior Quality. with pleasant surroundings and good service, ma be found after consulting Tits Sur's "Scient Board column. - 4ds. on the peace treaty. Secretary Long says that the despatch sent by Agoncillo to the Hong Kong Junta, published in THE SUN on Jan. 27. saying that the treaty would be voted on on Feb. 6, and that the Filipinos would have to fight if they wanted independence, was sent to Admiral Dewer.

FILIPINOS DISCREDIT THE NEWS They say if There Has Been a Fight the Americans Must Have Been the Aggressors. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-Sefior Sixto Lopez, the

secretary to Agoneillo, to-day made the follow-We have received no information from the Filipino Government concerning the reported trouble between the Americans and Filipinos. All the news we have is from the press despatches. The last cablegram which Senor Agoneillo received from the Philippines was on Saturday (yesterday), which was from Agui-naido, stating in effect that he was awaiting the action of the United States upon the peace treaty, and that the Filipinos would take no steps until there was some expression from that body From this I am led to believe that the Americans and not the Filipinos must have been the aggressors and precipitated the conflict. There are also other reasons which lead me to this conclusion. The press despatches state that the Americans, after magnificent charges, captured several of the enemy's positions, which would indicate that the Americans had begun the uttack and pressed it. Again, Calaocan, which is the first point mentioned as where the conflict took place, is easily one mile within the Filipino lines and fully two miles from the American outposts, indicating that if the fight took place at Calaccan the Americans must have advanced toward the Filipino lines and pressed on to the town. It is impossible, too, for the American navy to have taken any active or effective part in the affair, owing to the fact that Calaocan is some distance from the coast. and the water there is so shallow as to preclude the possibility of the American vessels getting within range of the Filipino troops. Further than that the points mentioned in the latter despatch, as I am informed, as the scene of the engagement are all on the north half of the Filipino line, whereas the great body of Filipino troops and their greatest strength lies south of the Pasig River. Consequently I am led to believe that had the Filipinos precipitated the fighting they would have begun it at their strongest point rather than at their weak est, while, if the Americans led in the attack, they would of course seek the point of least re

TROOPS FOR OTIS.

sistance from the Filipinos."

The Sheridan Will Carry the 14th Infantry and a Part of the 17th.

A large force of men was at work all day yes terday putting ballast and stores on board the roopship Sheridan, which lies at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn. The Sheridan will carry the Fourteenth United States Infantry and one battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry to Manila, and will probably sail on Feb. 14 inless orders are received to rush preparations. No such orders had arrived up to last evening and it was said on board that it would be hardly possible in any event to get the Sheridan ready before the date named. The troops are expected to reach New York next Thursday he Fourteenth Infantry coming from Fort Jefferson, St. Louis, and the battalion of the Seventeenth from Columbus, O.

The Sheridan was formerly the Massachusetts, and is being fitted up in the same maner as the Grant and the Sherman, which are diready on the way to Manila. The transport Obdam, which also lies at the

foot of Pacific street, will sail on Wednesday for San Juan, Porto Rico and Santiago, She carries a few officers and a miscellaneous carg

SPAIN TO TREAT WITH AGUINALDO

Will Try to Secure the Release of Spanish Prisoners Held by Him Special Coole Despatch to Tax Sun.

Madrid, Feb. 5.—Gen. Castellanos, formerly

Captain-General of Cuba, has been instructed by the Government to remain in Cuba until the last Spanish soldier has been embarked for Spain. There are still 9,000 troops at Clen uegos awaiting transportation.

The Government has telegraphed to the Washington authorities informing them that it is the intention of Spain to enter into direcnegotiations with Aguinaldo, the leader of the Tagals, for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by him, since the American negotiations for their release have been unsuccessful. The Washington Government is advised that all the expenses of the negotiations will be charged against the United States, according to the

provisions of the Treaty of Paris. THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Topography-Agninaldo's Line of Retreat

Bis Attack on Manila an Absurdity. Mr Martin Egan, who was at Manila for the San Francisco Chronicle, and who recently arrived here from the Philippines, made the ollowing statement to a NUN reporter last "The Filipino attack upon Manila was a

ording to the advices so far received, directed against the lines of Gen. Otis on the north and ast of the city, and from the position in which Aguinaldo was the strongest, and the compara tive case with which the rebeis were driven back makes the victory significant. Whe Aguinaldo abandoned Baker, which is on the south shore of the bay, between Malate and Cavité, and moved his headquarters to Malolos. he chose the position that gave him the greatest strategic advantage. He took possession of the Daguypan Railway, the northern divisions of which had long been in the hands of his adherents and was at once in position, with the great valley of Luzon at his back to feed and transport tis troops. His every effort was evidently directed to the strengthening of his position there. Malolos was made a military depot and every advantage possible was taken of the physical conditions of the country lying beween there and Manila. The railway was barricaded, batteries were mounted on the commanding positions, and every preparation was made for offensive and defensive operations. It is true that his lines extended clear around the city, but those in the vicinity of Malate or the south were weakened by withdrawnla until the force was trifling. A considerable force was kept in the vicinity of Pacho, which is the auburb southeast of the city, but with the Pasig and Laguna de Bay at its back that division was believed to be in a position to care for itself in the event of hostilities.

'Aguinaldo also took every precaution for the holding of Santa Mess and San Juan del Monte, for it is between them that the water orks which supply the city of Manila are located, and possession of the latter was a powerful leverage. Aguinaldo's troops captured the water works from the Spanish in July last after weeks of desperate fighting, and when the American army occupied the city, on Aug then in command, did not then dispossess the ebels.but induced them to permit the water to

be turned on. The despatches to THE SUN say that the at tack was strongest between Caloocan, which is town on the Daguypan Railway, and Santa Mesa, and it is quite probable that Gen. Otis is by this time in possession of the water works. It was stated a few days ago that he had mount elevation known as Santa Mesa hills, and I feel quite sure that a special effort would be made to take both Santa Mesa and San Juan

There would be an additional advantage to the fact that, if Otis gained possession of the ountry east of the city, he would have the rebel forces divided

The country north and east of the city, where the despatches say the principal fighting took place, is low lying and badly broken up. out up with sloughs and marshes and is heavily wooded with the native growths in places. The night attack meant fighting under trying ciroumstances, but our boys seem to have carried

everything before them. They have verified the oft-repeated prediction that the natives were not a match for civilized, discip.incd troops. In their fighting with the Spaniards most of it was along bushwhacking lines. The night was their invorfte time for attack. That was particularly the case in their investment of Malate, which after two months of fighting remained to be taken by the Americans. Night after night they opened on the Spanish fort there with its lines of trenches, and their fire was never sustained for over an hour. The daylight fighting was nearly all of the skirmish

"The extent of the advances made on Sun

day morning by the American troops is not told

in the despatches, but it is quite probable that

they are now in control of all of the northern

and eastern suburbs of the city. As I have

already stated, Aguinaldo's heaviest force is north of the city, and If there is be more fighting, or if the advantages of the last few days are to be followed up, the fighting will be largely in the valley of northern Luzon. There will probably be a disposition to hay Gen. Ot is await reinforcements before attempt ing the pursuit of the retiring rebels, but I per sonally believe that he has a sufficient force to a successful campaign. The northern valley !walled in on either side by high mountains, and Aguinaldo and his men will be in what is at once a friendly country. His men could be split up and could make a harassing fight along guerrilla lines, but while our losses will be se vere, possibly, the end will come speedily. "The idea of the insurgents that they coul. capture the city is simply abourd. Although here is not deep water between the mouth of the Pasig and Malabon on the north Admiral Dewey can steam his ships close enough to shore to simply sweep the country for several miles with an enfilading fire that no orce could withstand, and at Malate, south of

the city, he can get his gunboats practically into the breaker line. I am of the opinion that when the detailed story of the fight comes in it will be found that the Admiral had a hand in repelling the attack. In saying that I do not believe the city is in the slightest danger aside from the damage that can be inflicted on the suburbs, I may add that I do not be lieve there will ever be a serious uprising among the natives living within the city. I do not see how Aguinaldo is going to conduct a campaign against the American arms for any long period. He is entirely without sea power. and Dowey can care for him without any trouble wherever he shows his head on the oast. He can retire into the interior and make a running fight that would be troublesome, but, as I say, I do not believe he can keep it up for any great time.

"I am not surprised that there has been a onflict. For months the outposts of the oppos ing armies have been in sight of one another. The sentries have met on their patrol and there has been an unusual amount of friction. The rebels have been deceived by their leaders. They have been told that Aguinaldo brought Dewey to the scene to aid him. They have been told that the concessions of the Americans have been acts of cowardice, and that their forbearance was fear. They have not appreciated kindness. The American sentries have been forced to restrain themselves in sight of acts of violence and injustice right on the line where their authority ceased. They have been taunted, threatened and abused, and I wonder that they were not the aggres-

"I personally have held the opinion that firm ness should have been the dominating element in our policy toward these people. The 4,000 troops that Againaldo marched into the city the night that it fell should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to eave Bakor, where he was between two origades of the American army and under the guns of Dewey's fleet, and the shipping of arms hould have been stopped long before it was, In those days Aguinaldo pleaded that he did not know whether or not the Americans were going to remain, and declared that all of his warlike preparations were nimed at the Spanish. However, that is all past, and it is a question of protecting American lives now.

'I cannot say with any certainty what availible force Aguinaldo has. Major Franklin Bell of the Information Bureau prepared an estimate in September last, in which he said that Aguinaldo had 30,000 rifles, but since that time additional arms have been landed. There have been expeditions sent to other islands, however, and the number has been reduced omewhat as far as the force about Manila is concerned Aguinaldo has made ridiculous laims about the number of men that he could muster, but if he turns up 20,000 well-equipped men against Otis I shall be surprised. He has pienty of ammunition and several excelfield pieces, but it is probable that several of the latter were taken on Sunday morning. Lieut.-Col. Colton of the First Nebraska, who killed a native who sought his life, is a splendid type of Western manhood. He stands oversix feet high and weighs about 225 pounds. He is both game and active, and if there had been half a dozen Filipinos in the attack he would probably have got them all. Colton was chosen Deputy Col lector of the port by Gen. Merritt after the urrender and rendered excellent service in that post. Lieut., Charles Hogan, the young

Californian shot, is a popular office: SUN'S DESPATCH THE ONLY NEWS. Came Direct from the Field at Manila.

14,311 Miles, in Three Hours. The only news of the battle at Manula that was received in the United States or in Europe on Saturday night came direct to Tue Suy from its Manila correspondent. This despatch as printed in all editions of vesterday's Sun was shown to President McKinley at the White House in the interest of the Government, and the stir in official circles at the capital which such news naturally created reached the cars of all the correspondents there. They sent out the report as a "rumor" to their respective papers, some of which printed in late editions he information contained in THE SUN's message, admitting at the same time that they were unable to verffy it. The Government had

no news of its own from Manilu. THE SUN'S despatch was filed in Manila at clock Sunday morning. That was 8 o'clock saturday night in New York. It reached THE SUN office at 11 o'clock Saturday night, or three hours actual travelling time. It travelled over the land and under the sea, diving and rising above the surface of the water like a fish and a bird combined. For 14,311 miles hummed on its crooked way, and at just flashed the news of the fight into THE SUN office From Luzon to Hong Kong is 529.11 miles seneath the China Sea. Thence the despatch travelled over another China Sea cable 460 miles long to Saigon, in Cochin China. Another cable, 630 miles long, carried it to Singapore. whence it was relayed around the Malay Penin sula to the island of Penang, on the western soast of Siam, a distance of 288 miles. the Bay of Bengal from Penang to Madras it was repeated on a cable 1.498 miles in length. In India the message reached the first land line after leaving the island of Luzon. Across India to Bombay the message ran over No. niles of wire. Then it was put on a cable by which it ran under the Arabian Sea to Ade;

on the Gulf of Aden, a distance of 1.851 miles. Inder the Red Sea to Suez it went by cable .403 miles further. Again the message went serland on 200 miles of wire from Suez to dexandria. The Mediterranean has no direct eable from Alexandria to Gibraltar, so the mes sage was sent over a H3-mile cable to the island of Malta, and thence was repeated over th Gibraltar cable, 1.128 miles further. From Gibraltar it was relayed via a 337-mile cable to Carcaveltos, near Lisbon, whence it was taken along by the 85ti-mile ocean cable to the cable station at Land's End, England. Here the Western I nion got hold of it and put it on the cable direct from Sennon's Cove. near Land's End, to Dover Bay, Nova Scotia, 2,531 miles,

Many Channels Are Open through which you may advertise your goods, shrewd merchant, though, has limited his expetos for seliable mediums. The SUN is usually are selection — Aux. From there it was repeated into New York over

ONE PAPER DAVE THE SUN CREDIT CHICAGO, Feb. 5.- Every morning newspaper in Chicago except the Inter Ocean, which buys and pays for THE SUN's cable service, stole THE SUN's special cable despatch from Manila this morning announcing the news of the battle between the insurgents and the American orces at Manila. The Chronicle was the only

ne that gave credit to THE SUN. Under the heading "A Complete News Ser-ice," the Inter Ocean will to-morrow make the following editorial comment on THE SUN'S news

"The Inter Ocean and THE NEW YORK SUN vere the only papers in the United States yes erday that received despatches from Mabetween the American forces and the insurgents. Every Associated Press paper that retended to print anything about the battle ook the basis of its account from the Inter heren and THE NEW YORK SUN or the littsburg Press, the latter being served by the Inter been and THE SUN. The pathetic plight of he newsless Chicago papers yesterday was ap-parent to all their readers. The poor old Tours-Herald, which has only the service of the Associated Press to depend upon, straggled out at a late hour in the morning with a small part of the Manila news obtained by way of Pittsirg. The Tribune committed the theft direct from THE NEW YORK BUN, as did the Chronicle. That venerable distributor of 'news,' the Associated Press. knew nothing whatever of the battle and left its dejuded clients in the cold. With the exception of TRE SUN, no New York paper had this important news, and a corps of New York correspondents for outside journals walted patiently in the early morning for the appearance of THE SUN. in order to rush 'special cable despatches' to

HOW THEY GOT IT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.-THE SUN'S enter prise in getting exclusive news of the fight at Manila was the subject of much comment here. The Associated Press did not send a single line on the fight until after its regular "Good night." when it sent a bulletin declaring that he Washington authorities had no news of the fight. The Examiner stole THE SUN story. but gave no credit, and added a lying introduction that this was a despatch received by President McKinley late tast night. The Call also stole THE SUN cable, and puffed it out making many judierous errors.

THE SUN'S NEWS STOLEN.

How the Associated Press Got Its News of the Battle at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-Not since the days that its agent in Paris telegraphed that Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, had withdrawn from the commis-sion and thus broken off all negotiations for peace, has the discredited news organization known as the Associated Press een humiliated as it was to-day, when the newspapers depending upon it for news went to press with nothing about the important battle Manila, except a few lines made up from THE SUN's cablegram, the only one coming to any American newspaper last night. The general manager of the Associated Press in the United States promptly repudiated the famous Paris cablegram, containing the lie about the alleged withdrawal of President Rios and the consequent abandonment of the attempt to negotiate a treaty of peace, by saying that some one imposed a fraudulent news item upon them. This was such a transparent lie that it fooled nobody.

The Washington public, including the Gov ernment officials, are too well informed as to the methods of the Associated Press to be fooled in the least degree, and they under stood this morning the full and complete failure scored by that association. Conclusive evidence was furnished of the fact that the Associated Press had not heard that there had been a battle at Manila by what was published in the Washington Post, the only lished in the Washington Fust, the only morning client of the Associated Press at the national capital. That paper, which does not go to press until 4 A. M. published as a special from New York and credited to the New York World the few lines stolen from THE SUN'S full description, paided into a semblance of authenticity, and then discredited even that by attaching to it the following purgraph:

then discredited even that by attaching to it the following paragraph:

"The news of the alleged attack upon Manila by the insurgents reached Washington soon after 12 o'clock hast night, and was discredited because it had no official corroboration."

Nearly five hours before the Post published this misinformation President McKinley and other officials of the Government had read The Sun's exclusive despatch from Manila and accented it as authentle. The Washington Times will to-morrow say editorially:

"But for the enterprise of The New York Sun and its superior news service, in which

"But for the enterprise of THE New York SUN and its superior news service in which the Times shares, the people of the United States would not have learned a word concerning Aguinaldo's attack on Manila until late Sunday morning, when the first official information reached the Navy Denartment. "The Associated Press knew nothing of the matter Saturday night, and the local representative of that interesting institution, the Washington Fast, was compelled to Feely upon a New York desmatch, based upon THE SUN'S news but credited to the Warlo, which is openly discredited in the belated edition, which alone contained it.

"The only despatch received from Manila on

"The only despatch received from Manila o "The only despatch received from Manila on Saturday night was one from The Sur correspondent in that city, giving the facts of the assault as far as they had then developed. Any papers other than The Sun and those taking its telegraphic service, which published the news, could only have done so as a result of fliching it from The Sun directly or indirectly. "Such is the Associated Press news service, and such is the conduct of its clients. It only remained for the Washington Post to get out an extra at 4.15p clock in the afternoon containing a confirmation of the Mass news of the morning. This naturally the Post did."

HOW THE INSURGENTS DEFIED E Disputing. Arming and Menacing Ever

Since We Took Manila. Only ten days ago Felipe Agoneillo, the repr sentative of Aguinaido in Washington, filed in tespatch for transmission to the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong, conveying the news that the Senate would vote on the Peace Treaty or Monday, and expressing the opinion that the treaty would be ratified and that President McKinley would pursue a more aggressive attitude toward the Filipinos. Agoneillo urged the Filipinos to attack the American forces : once, before Gen. Otis's reinforcements should

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arrive. This despatch was discovered by the Government the day after it was filed, and that It was an indication of impending trouble was the more certain because news came that day from Hong Kong that the Filipino Congress at Malolos had given Aguinaldo, as President of the Bevolutionary Government, the power to declare war against the United States when-

Our relations with Aguinaldo's insurgents

fore never really friendly after Dewey's battle in Manila Bay. Shortly after the battle Agui naldo went to Cavité from Hong Kong, and, with the consent of our Government, began raising an army and surrounding Manila. He was nominally aiding our forces, but his only idea was to drive Spaniards and American both out of the islands and establish himself He was willing to aid us so long as we were driving out the Spaniards. On June 18 he formed an independent government, with himsoif as its head. When Gen. Merritt arrived in the Philippines the insurgents held many points in the islands.

"The Fillpinos, or insurgent forces, at war with Spain," wrote Gen. Merritt, in his report of Aug. 31, "had, previous to the arrival of the land forces, been waging a desultory warfare with the Spanish for several months, and were, at the time of my arrival, in considerable force variously estimated and never accurately ascer

tained, probably not far from 12,000 men. Aguinaldo added more recruits to his army while the American forces were preparing to take Manila. He was not officially recognized

by our Government. "As Gen Aguinaldo did not visit me upon my arrival, nor offer his services as a subordl nate military leader, and as my instructions from the President fully contemplated the oc cupation of the islands by the American land forces, and stated that 'the powers of military occupation are absolute and supreme and im mediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants." reported Gen. Merritt "I did not consider it wise to hold any direct communication with the insurgent leader until I should be in possession of the city of Manila. especially as I would not until then be in a position to issue a proclamation and enforce my authority in the event that his pretensions should clash with my designs."

Aguinaldo recognized Gen. Merritt's authority as Military Governor of Manila and its suburbs after the capture of the town, but his own Government claimed the rest of the Philippine territory. The Aguinaldo republic was formally announced to the foreign powers and Felipe Agoneillo was sent to Washington as the agent of the insurgent Government. He and Señor Lopez went to Paris and stayed there for two months, trying to get an audience with the Peace Commissioners. Agoncillo did not deny that the Filipinos were receiving shipments of arms, and that Aguinaldo would resist any American intervention in the affairs of the Insurgent Government.

Trouble was brewing in Iloilo, in the island. of Panay, 350 miles from Manila, while the Peace Commission was sitting. Gen. Otis cabled in November that danger was threatening there and that it looked as though the insurgents would overpower the Spanish garrison under Gen. Rips. Orders were sent from Washington to Gen. Otis to take Iloiio. Col. Manila on the day before Christmas. The American officer arrived thirty-nine hours too ate, the Spanish commander having evacuated the place, leaving the insurgents free to enter. Aguinaldo's flag was flying. Gen. Miller was sent to Hoilo with the Eighteenth Infantry, the Fifty-first Iowa and a battery of artillery. The three transports were convoyed by the Balti more and Calino. The insurgents refused to allow the American forces to land and threatened to shoot any American who came ashor-The American troops remained abound the

transports. The Filipinos thought that the Americans sere afraid of them, and they became bolder, The non-aggressive attitude of our forces, they hought, was due to fear. In the current number of Harper's Weekly, Frank D. Millet, writ ing from London, thus refers to the Filipinos egard for our troops

" It is a mistake to suppose that the attitude of the Filipino insurgents has enanged since the Paris treaty defined the Philippine question; it has been practically the same eve since the capture of Manils, for at no time since then could armed United States troops have en ered the territory in the possession of the insurgents without provoking open hostlity

The Filipinos are not to be so much blamed for their assumption of authority or for their ex-pectation to be recognized as an independent government. We ourselves have educated them up to these ideas by a policy of noninterference with them in any of their performances, however much they were opposed to ou principles, and however degrading they were to our dignity as a military force. We have only ourselves to call to account for whatever loss of life may result from the present situa tion in the Islands of Luzon and Panny.

"They the Filipinos, after the fall of Manila proceeded to establish an octroi and to collect taxes at the markets and various other places They held the water works, and only allowed the water to be turned on after much delay and as a special favor, which might at any time be rescinded. They controlled the railway and the Pasig River above the town. The trains were permitted to run only on condition that no foreign troops should be carried, and no navigation was allowed on the Pasig except by written permission of Aguinaldo. They turned the Spanish works from defensive to offensive positions.

"They made little attempt to conceal the fact that they were importing rifles and Maxim guns, and they recruited actively, and drilled with great diligence in all the suburbs of the town. In Cavité they continued to starve to geath the Spanish forces within the lines of our own guard, and insisted that we had nothing to do with their prisoners, and went so far as to march away those whom Gen. Merritt had ordered to be served with rations. The result of all this has been to develop in the minds of the natives a well-grounded notion that the Americans are afraid of the Filipinos, for on every occasion when a show of firmness would have had a most salutary effect, we have backed

down in a very ignominious fashion."

Agonelilo and Lopez returned here from Paris just at the time of the trouble at Toolo The President's proclamation to the inhabit tants of the Philippines was not approved of le the agents of Aguinaldo. From Mantin came the news of unrest among the insurgents. Aguinaldo announced that he would not like ate the thousands of Spanish prisoners he held until Spain had liberated the Flippings in Spanish prisons. Aguinator issued a proclam: tion denouncing President McKinter for his in structions to Gen. Otis, protesting against Any One Who Knows anything about the dis-



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American intrusion, and calling upon the Filipinos to fight for their independence. The Independencia, the revolutionary organ, protested against the warlike attitude of the American Government in sending reinforce-

"Do not plunge us into a cruel and bruta

war!" exclaimed Luna's newspaper. A second proclamation, more violent than the first, was posted in Manila by Aguinaldo. Potter was sent to Hollo on a fast ship, leaving | Copies of it were torn down by order of Gen. Otis. A conference between commisappointed by the revolutionary leader and ommissioners appointed by Gen. Otis was held in Manila without other result than a widening of the breach between the insurgents and our forces.

The Filipino agents in Washington began at this time, the first week in January, to seek recognition from the State Department Agoneillo's secretary, Don Sixto Lopez, left a etter at the department announcing the Agoneillo was the accredited representative of the Philippine republic, formed on June 18, 18:88. A second memorandum was filed on Jan. 15, and on Jan. 24 Agencillo inquired of the State Department why our army and navy at Manila were being reinforced. Two other communications followed a week ago. Thesa all went into the waste basket. The day after the inquiry regarding reinforcements was left at the State Department, Agoneido sent the despatch to the Hong Kong Junta advising an

inmediate attack on the Americans. An attack on Manila was expected by our roops in the middle of January, and they were at all hours in readiness for any out-break among the in-urgents. Againstio disappeared from Manila, going, it was supposed, Majolos to confer with his leaders. Gon Otis sent the First California to Hollo and Admiral Dewey sent the Concord and Petrol as a convoy. The Filipino Junta at Hong Kong issued a proclamation that the purchase of steam launches by Admiral Dewey for river use in the Philippines was an unfriendly act Our forces in the Philippines have been greatly strengthened since the battle of Manib was tought. Gen. Otis has an army of over

18,000 men under his command, as follows Regulars—Twenty-third Infantry, Eighteenth Infantry: Companies A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. I., Fourteenth Infantry: Companies G. H. K and . Third Artillery : Company A, Engineer But-

Volunteers-First California Infantry, First olorado Infantry, First Idapo Infantry, Two tieth Kansos Infantry, Thirteenth Monter of Infantry, First Montena Infantry, First Ne. meka Infantry, First Tonnessee Infantry, First North Dakota Infantry, Second Oregon Infantry, Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, First South Dakota Infantry, First Washington I. fantry, First Wyoming Infantry; Batteries A and B. Utah Light Artillery; First Troop Nevada hvalry. First and Eighteenth Companies Signal Corps, Fifty-first Iowa Infantry, Batteriss A and B. First California Artiflery. The Fourth Infantry and Companies B. F. I

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